

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6455 號五十五百四千六第 日壹十月七年庚戌緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9th, 1878. 五拜禮 號九月八癸 港香 [PHOS 24] FEB. MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
August 8, NAKA, British str., 869, Geo. Westoby, Roshow, 4th August, Amoy, 5th, and Swatow 7th, General. — D. LA FRANK & Co.
August 8, NAKA, British str., 761, R. Cass, Canton, 7th August, General. — S. S. S. S. S.

DEPARTURES.
August 8, NAKA, British str., for Canton, 7th August, General. — S. S. S. S. S.
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NOTICES OF FIRMS.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF
MR. ARTHUR CHARTERIS in our Firm
CEASED on the 31st December last.

NOTICE.
MR. ROBERT DROSS has been authorized
to SIGN our Firm for presentation.

NOTICE.
THE Underigned have been appointed by
Messrs. F. G. W. W. & Co. to act as
Sole Agents for the sale of

NOTICE.
MR. CHARLES J. HIRST has been
authorized to SIGN our Firm for presentation.

NOTICE.
WE beg to inform all the Shipmasters and
Agents, that our late Firm, have left our
employment, and we do not hold ourselves

NOTICE.
HAYING left the Firm of Messrs. WING
KING & Co. and commenced business on
their own account under the style and firm of

NOTICE.
MR. EDWARD DUNNINGHAM in our
Firm in Hongkong and China CEASED on the
31st December last.

NOTICE.
THE Underigned, having become LESSEE
of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" and
the business connected therewith will conduct
the same on his own account from this date.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,000,000 of Dollars.

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AUCTIONS.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.
LAND, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by
Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms,
Praya.

THIS DAY.
The 9th August 1878, at Noon.
SILK, RIBBONS, WHIPS, HAMMERS,
KAYES, ENGRAVINGS, WINE
GLASSES, TOBACCO, &c.

THE Underigned will sell by Public Auction,
the 10th August, 1878, at Noon, at the Godown of
Messrs. DAVENPORT & Co., 20, Queen's Road,
20 Bales BENGAL COTTON, ex "ARABIAN
STAR".

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INTIMATIONS.

SAYLE AND CO.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE
OUR ANNUAL SALE
OF
SURPLUS SUMMER STOCK
WILL COMMENCE
ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7th,
CONTINUED FOR TWENTY-FIVE
DAYS ONLY.

MAGNIFICENT FANCY SILKS,
reduced to 21 per Yard.
PLAIN COLORED FRENCH SILKS,
45 Cents per Yard.
BEST QUALITY JAPANESE SILKS,
50 Cents per Yard.

FANCY GRENADINE DRESS GOODS,
reduced to 21 per Yard.
WHITE MUSLIN DRESS GOODS,
reduced to 21 per Yard.
COLOURED MUSLIN GOODS,
reduced to 21 per Yard.

LAWNS, HOLLANDS, GINGHAMS,
at Greatly Reduced Prices.
COTTON and THREAD ROSE,
at Greatly Reduced Prices.
HANDKERCHIEFS,
at Greatly Reduced Prices.

COLLARS and CUFFS,
at Greatly Reduced Prices.
TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED HATS and
BONNETS,
at Greatly Reduced Prices.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACE GOODS,
at Greatly Reduced Prices.
HANDSOMELY TRIMMED FRENCH and
ENGLISH-MADE UNDERLINEN,
at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A Lot of
C O R S E T S.
Best Make and Shape, quite perfect, at \$1.50.
15,000 Yards of
R E M N A N T S.
Comprising—
FLANNELS, PRINTS, CALICOES, &c., &c.,
at ridiculously Low Prices.

A few Cakes of
R I B B O N B E N N A N T S,
marked exceedingly Cheap.
THIS EXTRAORDINARY SALE WILL
TERMINATE
SEPTEMBER 1st.

DRESSMAKING and MILLINERY
will be carried on as usual during the Sale.
SAYLE AND CO.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG,
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.
By "ELIZABETH CHILDS."
THE GENUINE APOLLINARIS
WATER.
In Cases of 50 large Stopp Bottles, 89 per Case.
In Cases of 50 small Stopp Bottles, 89 per Case.
The Stopp Bottles, 89 per Case.
TIVOLI BEER.
In Cases of 8 dozen White Pint Bottles, 89 per Case.

WIELER & Co.
HONGKONG, 24th August, 1878. [11854]
G. FALCONER AND CO.
WATCH and CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS and
JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS,
and BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

C. L. TREVININ,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AND IMPORTER OF
FRENCH GOODS.
DEPT. FOR VINT WATERS and Special Agent
for FINEST FRENCH WATERS and SPECIAL AGENT
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NOTICE.
MR. H. SCHUBERT'S PHOTOGRAPHIC
STUDIO IS NOW OPEN.
Houses for Sitting—Every Day, from 7 till
10 o'clock A.M.
MR. H. SCHUBERT, respectfully requests
all Persons desirous to have their Portraits
taken to notice the earlier hours for sitting
as the only means to obtain during the present
season the best results and to avoid such
inconvenience as is often experienced. Photos
taken after 10 o'clock A.M. cannot be guaranteed
to be of satisfactory quality.
THE ARTIST'S GALLERY IS OPEN FOR MORE
than Two Months.

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EXTRACTS.

IN THE BROAD WALL

AN OXFORD IDYL.
 Common: a charming spirit can claim life by the
 life.
 When from Plato down to Plato move the spirit
 of the dream.
 Not this alone of the one day like those in 'show
 When beneath the stately Christ Church elms the
 and groups early elms.
 And they troop down from St. Mary's, where De
 Burg's mount venerates.
 And the churches might well alone, were called such
 early names:
 And from village the gentleman and the exquisite
 Sir the faithful at the temple of St. Philip and St.
 James.
 And in corners, where the shade is, summer swains
 and cool young ladies.
 And Professors are not hypocrites, and this Deans can
 be polite,
 And their pleasant conversations start innocent discus-
 sions.
 That may blossom into fulness at the ball to-mor-
 row night.
 As the ball, thro' hearts, ache right,
 And, thro' looks, some violence with the margin of
 their glasses.
 And many, thro' more stately with hard training
 down to life.
 First, science in the spiritless symbols of the
 dance.
 Here stalk, between two Doctors, the most popular
 of Professors.
 And take at night, with grim doubts, 'Xone college
 and 'Xone name.
 Who sits in sweet communion, go some colleges
 at the Duke.
 Who to his worthy the day Sir Stafford North-
 cote came.
 And give with treason golden tilt with college tutors
 of lions.
 Or charming brothers, who are very much de-
 trop.
 And every man one knows is wishing 'Xone were what
 he is.
 As the tamed Bard of Balliol sang in lustre long
 ago.
 Who saunter on at leisure in a little dream of
 pleasure.
 Till the sun, 'Xome, beginning nine o'clock, tell off
 the transient train.
 To merry supper, after, with their silver pens of
 laughter.
 And eat morsels and did-cup and bumpers of
 champagne.
 —How
 H. B. F.

SKETCHES FROM SHADY PLACES.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

This old soldier is not prepossessing to look at. He is short, about five feet four in height, with a broad, flat, beetling forehead, a fiery red and densely matted hair, and features, so far as the thick red beard, growing as nature will, allows them to be seen, are coarse and heavy; and his little eyes, peep out from under bushy yellow eyebrows that look not unlike furrow bushes in bloom. He was born in the army, where he took service at an early age, and has since that time traced a man at the age of eighteen. According to his own account of himself he was always a keen hand. Nor is there any reason to doubt him here, for he is one of those people who delight to dwell upon their superiority to their fellows in all the arts of trickery.

Somehow or other he was never in action until the Crimean war, when he was twenty years before the Crimean war, and spent the best of his time on foreign service. His reminiscences of soldier life are limited therefore to licentious adventure, may bits of regency practised at the cost of recruits and the stock regimental fools, and recollections of specimens of the way in which he used to get on with his superiors and inferiors. He brought to book, by playing upon the weaker points in the character of the regimental authorities. To borrow his own phrase, he knew the "soft side" of every officer in the Regiment and the best way of getting at it. Some were to be coaxed, others to be amused, and a third set to be carried by storm; so he was, indeed, played the clown, or put up with the brassen rosette and the various luxuries, and mostly with success. Being a favourite with several officers of the old school, including the colonel, as such men generally were in the good old days of the army, he was made a colour-sergeant, and retained the rank for years. The great inducement for him as a sergeant was the good collecting of money for his own use. After having collected for one year's service, this colonel exchanged with another noted for ascetic saintliness. The new colonel was an ultra-temperance man, and the colour-sergeant was just the man for him.

In consequence the next serious escapade of the latter was punished, by reduction to the ranks. A few months later he was again promoted sergeant, and discharged with a pension of a shilling a day.

Since his discharge the old soldier lives something in this way:—His pension is paid quarterly in London, where he continues to appear a week or so before pay-day, and mostly as a tramp of the meanest order. Here he hovers between casual wards and low lodging-houses until he lights upon a person whom he can render useful for a while, in a way peculiar to himself—but I had better display the man by giving the story of a year of his life as much as he told it himself.

"Twelve months ago—the writer heard the tale in the present year—I picked up a photographer at a Bethnal-green lodging-house. He was about as hard up as a fellow could be—not a penny in his pocket and all his apparatus disposed of. He had more money in the world, say you would not have thought, than the other side of the street. In fact, he was bound direct for the workhouse; he had not the muscle to work, the 'felleck,' to beg, the courage to steal, nor the gumption to get up a swindle. I had a chat with him; found he was worth something in my line, and made him an offer which he jumped at. It was this—that I, who was to receive the photographs, should supply him with the necessary materials, costing ten or twelve shillings; had him work to do, and keep him while executing it; and then dispose of the photographs, sharing the profit with him fairly. As to the work—soldiers, you see, like to send copies of the colours of their regiments to their friends; and I was to make a fair amount of pocket-money by copying them in water-colours on cardboard—the price varying from a couple of shillings upward, according to the skill of the draughtsman and the style of the work. My idea was to procure copies of the colours of a number of regiments in London, and then to photograph, and sell them. I was to make a drawing of the colours, and send my photographer to work. In three weeks he had produced 600 photographs of the colours of half-a-dozen different regiments—I helping him to do the painting part of the work. These photographs I sold at nine pence each to the colour-sergeant, who were to sell them again to the public. I was to receive £100 for the work in this way I cleared near £20 besides paying all expenses. My photographer and myself left like fighting-cocks, renewed our card-brobes, and enjoyed ourselves just as we felt inclined. But my friend began to quarrel—he wanted more than his fair share of the cash—forgot the state in which I had left him, and began to grow impatient. That was of my own—suggesting the idea, providing the capital, and finding a market for the goods, while his part in the affair had been merely mechanical. I was not going to make such ingratitude. It was right to make the fellow feel his real value, and that he was utterly useless and worthless. I told him that I was not going to do any more work, seemed to do my best to convince him, until the work in hand was done—then he had a right of it. I left him helplessly drunk, carrying off with me as I had a right to do, photographs, material, and cash.

"It was then two months to pension-day. I resolved to enjoy myself awhile. I had been so long in the army, that my old clothes were gone too—couldn't get for old things like these and a few shillings to boot. Then I went on tramp. It was not the proper season, haying and beetrooting,

[illegible]

"When the hay making was over, I continued my stroll towards the coast of the Channel. I did not carry much cash from the hayfield, you may be sure of that. So I got along in the usual style, begging from the farmers and the passing gentry. I was more likely horses to take the most out-of-the-way route I could hit upon. I never keep the main road when on tramp if I can help it; it is so haunted by folk of my calling that there is not a penny nor a morsel of food to be obtained on fifty miles of it. On the highway you will hear the same old story when you meet with more lone houses with nobody at home but the woman, and she is always to be wheedled or frightened into giving you something. Then there is always something to be made in the public-houses and the inns. I have often seen a man on the right way to work. I find out a well-furnished room, walk in, call for a glass of beer, wait for an opportunity or make one, then out with a droll story, follow it up with a song, then another story; and so you go on till you are as drunk as a lord. I break up I am pretty near making enough out of them to provide me with supper, bed, and breakfast next morning. At

and a helping at any wrongdoings, thanks to the law. There is more word to be got at the office of the Charity Organization Society merely for saying whence you came and whither you are bound. Then there are Roman Catholics come rising all over the country, and the tramp is made the tramp proper, with a basin of soup and a plate of bread with which if he can reach the kitchen door by dinner, anybody who takes the trouble to stroll down to the convent in Westminster, for instance, may see how the thing is done—and the sight is not worth seeing. In many places there are no tramps at all, and the tramp is made the tramp as an ill-used race, and who bestow upon us a good deal of substantial sympathy. There is a gentleman of his description at Chelsea, in Bucks, who provides every tramp with a blanket upon his bedtimes in the morning with a breakfast consisting of a massive omelette, a glass of soup and a glass of beer. For his expense, all the tramps going or coming within five miles of him in any direction make a point of paying him a visit, to the vast dissatisfaction of his neighbours. The latter hardly care to ramble of an evening as they used to do through their pleasant lanes and fields paths, on account of the well-to-do-looking tramp who is always there. Thanks Mr. Stoddard's breakfast.

In the garrison town I do very well, there are few regiments in the service with which I have not been quartered at one time or another, and few barracks, therefore, in which I do not find old comrades and therefore I am never far from my old friends, and two, with a fair allowance of drink. This time I got down to Portsmouth, where I remained a few days. Then, quarter-day being at hand, I packed back for London, where I received my pension in the colony, and then I went to the barracks of the 2nd of the same regiment. He was fifteen years older than myself, counting time, and thirty years older in constitution. This old fellow was our regimental sergeant-major for years—he had been discharged in full rank and with full pension. He had saved a good bit of money, and he was now a bachelor in London. Thanks to him, I found what I wanted now—a wife for the season. For I meant to spend the next three months as I always spend, as I had spent the foregoing month; as, indeed, all good fellows spend the months between the middle of the year and the end of the year, and to make things more comfortable in this best enjoyable life a wife is desirable. My friend was settled a few miles from London with a hearty young woman to take care of him. I spent three days here; and in that time managed to convince the housekeeper that it would be better to spend the summer at the house of the sergeant-major than in leading a harem life at home.

ordinarily else packed up a few things, and started with me early one fine morning in order to go fruit-picking in the orchards of the metropolitan counties. This occupation I carried away three weeks and brought us to August. Then we took a carriage and drove to those woods at the fields—fencing, birding, and that sort of thing—which carried us through the month. Afterwards, September opening fairly—which was not until half a week of it had gone—we strolled down to the south to the heathlands. We lived all through the summer. Between me and her, over five pounds at the close of the drawing for wages, and a few more from my mother, we were quick and handy. This was the last Saturday in the month, and the season day was the 1st of October. By this time both of us were beginning to tire of the partnership, so we divided the money and started. She returned to the sergeant-major; I went back to London in company with a friend, a young man, and a young woman, and with whom I had arranged the plan of a vagabond campaign for the winter. My friend could play the fiddle and declaim, and I can dance, whistle, and sing with anybody; so, having obtained my nation, we bought an old violin and fiddle and started to do a bit of nigger business. As to the money, I had no more than a few shillings are now unknown. We got on, very well, especially in the theatre on rainy nights, and had plenty of fun, frolic, and enjoyment. Then awhile I began to notice that my chum took more than his fair share of the collected part of the business, and did not account for the proceeds as he ought to have done. I said to him: "I was to this kind of partnership." He said: "I know better than to make a noise, and wait patiently and watched. I soon found that my suspicions were correct—that my mate was cheating me handsomely, and at last he carried a bag secreted in his bosom and was really growing more bulky. I got row with him one night, in the presence of a crowd of sailors, and challenged him. He denied the charge with many solemn professions. To convince me that I was mistaken he emptied his pockets before me, the money thus brought to light amounting to not more than I carried myself. Ten or fifteen shillings, chiefly in coppers. This he offered to be all the money he had in the world, and I said to him: "I am satisfied as he could not charge anybody with robbing him, so long as his clever shillings remained untouched. I pretended to be satisfied, and stood tight for the rest of the night by way of apology. When the morning was dawning, I sneaked him off to the river, where I got a couple of glasses of hot brandy, and then I said to him: "Now, my friend, be drunk, steady, I took care this parting glass should be well mixed, and was easy enough. I am a trust, but I am a plucker, or two of you in my right."

Wag-tail would send a man to sleep any night, just as well as a dose of laudanum. He had been very hard on the miller once or twice, and he was hardly ever sober when he had his leg. There were several pounds in it—all in silver—which, of course, I took possession of. Long before he was awake, I was off; not to London, I knew he would take that direction on missing me, but to the country, and I got there in the afternoon, fortnight, such, with the night before, and spent in company, made ten. There still three weeks before me to quarter day, so I took the road in a tramp, intending to get to London by easy stages by the end of the year. I scammed across the country in the day and night, and got to the Dorset, on the first of December. Here I picked up a friend, who had commenced his Christmas spree three or four days before, and the pair of us swore eternal friendship over the counter-top. He carried on and me with him, until he was completely cleaned out—stock and all—nothing being left but a few shillings, and he was a very good fellow, and he being a hearty, easy-going chap, I thought we might do a good thing together, and he thought so too. I spent most of my money in articles useful to his trade, and off we set together. We did well, so. For three weeks we kept sober as judges, and I placed my money in a common fund, so that after a dissipation, which I explained our blood was six times over within as many weeks, Jack was a real good fellow, and I was determined to set on as square with him so long as he did the same by me. At length, getting in a suitable cargo, we went down to the camp at Wincoburn, where I had many acquaintances.

Before evening had sold, everything, even I could not resist the temptation of good fellowship, and my chum was as ready to drink as myself. Along with a lot of staidier friends of mine we adjourned to the saloon, where we remained drinking till about tip-time. Afterwards we went staggering out, and as we got into a row and staggered, we felt interested. "What a fine night," said one of the officers as we passed, "but Jack, obstinate as a mule, and as vicious in his caps, would stop to have it out. So he did, too. He picked up the policeman, was dragged off to the station, and the next morning the papers told us [look-up, corruption of Basilie] had been before the magistrate, and got a month's jail, that upset all my plans; besides, that got me out of the saloon, and I never saw him any more. I went on the spree, sold the poor old cart—what else was I to do with that?—and got rid of every penny as usual before I halted. Here I am doing the tramp once more, and looking about for a suitable chum to begin the world with next pension day." It may be added that he found the partner whom he was in search before another day. He was a young fellow from the States, a youth of twenty-three, all made and well, respectable-looking, with some education and a number of strong qualities which need only a little experience to assert themselves. Up to the time by a love affair, he had carried his native town suddenly and dung himself off into London without capital or plan of any sort. Having passed through all the preparatory stages and fallen into absolute destitution, he was now in the hands of a good-natured but sturdy boulder. The plan of our old soldier in this instance was to provide the basket-maker with tools and materials, get him to work,

the expansive power of water. It is well known, but not less remarkable, that if the tubes of a plant be cut, the water in the tubes be dipped into water, the water will rise spontaneously in the tubes throughout its whole length. This may be shown in a variety of ways; for instance, when a piece of a young vine, or sweet, or cotton is first allowed to stand in water, and then is cut into a number of pieces, each composed of numberless little tubes, draw up in water, and the whole of the piece becomes wet. It is said to suck up or imbibe the moisture. We see the same wonderful action going on in nature in the rising of the sap in the tubes of trees, and in the ascent of water whereby the leaves and upper portions of the plant derive nourishment from the ground. This strange action is called "capillary," from the resemblance the minute tubes bear to a hair, the Latin of which is *capillus*. It is moreover, singular that the absorption of water takes place in two great forms, one by osmotic, and the other by capillary action. In a vessel, it will expand when wetted with sufficient force to burst it, unless very strong. Wood, which is a more unyielding material, acts with tremendous force when wetted, and advantage has been taken of this fact in splitting blocks of granite. This process is largely adopted in the construction of the great guns, and in the rent from the mountain by blasting, it is measured in every direction to see how

to divide it into smaller blocks." These were traced out by straight lines on the surface, and a series of holes are drilled at short intervals along this line. Wedges of dry wood are then tightly driven into the holes and the block is split in two by the action of the pulling wood splits the block in the direction required, and without any destructive violence. The same process is then carried on upon the other faces, and the roughly-squared block finished with the hammer and chisel.—*World of Wonders.*

PAPAL TIARAS.

The history of Papal tiaras within the present century, says a correspondent of the *N. Y. Mail Gazette*, has not been uneventful. In 1805 Napoleon presented Pope Pius VII. the earliest that is now supposed to exist. It was of pearl-coloured velvet, with five costly gold rings, which were each set with precious stones of various colours. The tiara was of the same shape as the present one, the three rings were each bordered by a single row of pearls matching one another in extraordinary exactness. The apex of the tiara was of pure gold studded with pearls and rubies. In 1861 Gregory XVI. caused with several other valuable possessions of the Vatican, to be hidden for fear of plunder by the Austrians, the tiara of Pius VII. and the tiara of order, were restored, and the hidden tiaras dug up, it was found that the velvet of the tiara was quite spoiled and that in many of the gems were altogether lost. Gregory XVI. is said to have been extremely fond of it, and he ordered the jeweller, Simbol Zola, in the year 1838 to repair and to replace the stones which were missing. Accordingly, but the restored work of art was heavy, for the august wearers. Accordingly it became the practice to wear only the tiara made by Leo VII. which is of pasteboard, profusely ornamented with gold and silver embroidery, paste diamonds and several gems. Gregory was, however, assisted with the necessity of wearing such an ornament, and towards the end of Pontificate he caused another tiara to be made of pure gold, but much richer and heavier. Its cost is stated by the *United Catechist* to have been £800. The fourth tiara is in the present category, was that which was worn by Innocent IV. presented to the Pope by the Emperor Frederick II. in 1254. It was, however, as gold, by Pope IX., who directed the proceeds of the sale to pious and benevolent purposes. Finally, inasmuch as tiara of light gold made by Gregory XVI. found too small for the head of Pius IX., the latter had another made on a similar plan, and this last seems to be the one which was worn by Pius XII. It is not known how many of the much doubted whether the tiara of Napoleon is now in the Vatican or is hidden somewhere, as it was in 1861, and in 1898.

HONGKONG MARKET

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WOOLLER

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| GOODS. | |
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PRODUCE

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1. 5.8.5 to 5.9.0
2. 2.8 to 2.80

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